JOUBERT GOES SOUTH.

TURNS TO FACE THE ADVANC-ING RELIEF COLUMN.

PRESSURE ON LADYSMITH RELAXED-THE BRITISH THREEFOLD PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Nov. 21, 6 a. m .- No news of special importance is published this morning. Intelligence from Ladysmith contained in a dispatch dated Friday last from "The Standard's" war correspondent in the beleaguered town is that the garrison has plenty of both food and ammunition, and, though cannonading by the inconvenience. The correspondent adds that the arrival of the British relief column at Estcourt has completely modified the plans of General Joubert, who has moved to the south to prevent a junction of the two British forces,

A big battle is reported by an agency to have taken place on the 15th at Ladysmith, but the report lacks confirmation from any other source. and probably there has been some confusion of

Lord Methuen's column for the relief of Kimberley was completely concentrated on Sunday, and will begin its advance within the next few days. The column is about nine thousand strong, but is poorly supplied with cavalry and

The British plan of offensive operations is slowly unfolding itself. It will evidently be of a threefold nature-from Durban through Estcourt on Ladysmith; from De Aar on Kimberley, and from East London in the direction of Queenstown and Burghersdorp. I. N. F.

THE IMPERIAL VISITOR.

INFLUENCE ON TWO NATIONS OF THE VISIT-NO MORE REVERSES EX-PECTED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, Nov. 21, 1 a. m .- The imperial yacht was accompanied by a German battleship and a cruiser, and was met by a British squadron of battleships, cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers when the Kaiser arrived yesterday to pay a strictly private visit to his grandmother and English relatives. A naval spectacle was not favored by the elements, for Spithead was blanketed with fog, but there was a brilliant scene on shore, where the landing jetty was lined with military guards of honor and files of bluejackets. The Duke of Connaught, the Admiral and flag captains and the Mayor of Portsmouth were there to welcome the Queen's guest when the ships had exchanged salutes; but lest any German faction in the Reichstag should be offended by an undue display of military pomp and stately ceremony, the marine band played the homely tune "Oh, Willie, We Have Missed You," as an overture to the Ger-

man national anthem. THE RECEPTION AT WINDSOR.

The train carried the Emperor and Empress and their children and an impressive staff of State officials and military attachés to Windsor, where the streets were gayly decorated with bunting and crowded with spectators, and where guards of honor from the Grenadiers and Life eds were drawn up. The Prince of Wale and a large family party of princes and princesses received the guests at the station with simplicity and affection, and the closest approach to a public function was a brief municipal greeting, with the presentation of a bunch of roses to the Empress by the Mayor's daughter. The Queen herself was at the head of the staircase, near the Waterloo Door, when her illustrious guests alighted at the castle, and by the warmth of her greeting emphasized the fact that it was indeed a strictly private visit, while the Albert Grenadiers were presenting arms in the quadrangle and the Coldstreams' band was playing "Die Wacht am Rhein."

The leader writers for the London press have been welcoming the Emperor as the Queen's rather than the nation's guest since the exigencies of home politics have forced him to decline any ceremony of a public nature and to shorten his visit to England. Their articles have not been convincing, since it is known that a secret understanding has existed for a year between England and Germany, of which the first fruits have been the Emperor's indifference to the fate of the Dutch republics, and also the settlement of various minor questions relating to Samoa, Zanzibar and West Africa. The Emperor's visit to England during the South African campaign could not be divested of momentous significance, although it was impossible to define and estimate its exact political value. It was evident that some important work would be done behind the scenes during this family reunion by the Prime Minister, Count Von Bülow and other members of the diplomatic staff, but death, so well described by Hawthorne as an "unmannerly scene shifter," has abruptly rung down the curtain upon this diplomatic entr'acte. Lord Salisbury's sudden bereavement yesterday in the death of Lady Salisbury, to whom touching tributes of respect are paid in to-day's journals, will bring an end to any consultations between the two governments which had been planned, and will convert the Emperor's visit into a strictly family affair. As it began last night with a family dinner party at Windsor, so it will end as an exchange of affectionate greetings between two powerful courts. But there can hardly fail to be a strong reflex influence upon each nation.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Meanwhile the war in South Africa, for which England is generally believed to have obtained a free hand in advance from the German Emperor, is dragging on in the dark, but there is no longer any public anxiety here over the silence maintained respecting Ladysmith, Estcourt or Kimberley. A strong reaction has set ever happened on Wednesday. in against the depression which prevailed after the capture of Carleton's battalions, and public confidence has reached a stage where any future reverse is considered out of the question. With the fresh reinforcements arriving yesterday at Cape Town, more than half the army corps is now on the ground, and two transports have been ordered to Durban with fusiliers and rifle men. The relief column, when strengthened, can hardly be prepared to advance from Estcourt before the opening of another week, but the Ladysmith garrison is clearly secure, and the Boer artillery fire is no longer dreaded. There are vague rumors of another engagement there on Wednesday, followed by a successful British sortie the following day, but these are not confirmed from any authentic source

There is also a fresh record for Baden-Powell's good generalship at Mafeking, and there are indications that the Free State forces will soon

NATURE BOTTLED IN ITS PRIME. EVANS ALE, choicest hops and purest spring water,-Advt.

be driven across the frontier from Cape Colony. FAILURE OF THE DAHLGREN MAJOR BATES SELECTED. AT WORK ON THE MESSAGE. MACARTHUR AT DAGUPAN. General Buller has rapidly disposed his forces as they have arrived at the Cape, and has been enabled without delay to strengthen every exposed point and set in motion two relief col-

The transport work is highly commended by several correspondents in to-day's journals as well organized and highly efficient.

The British campaign is now beginning in earnest, after the Boers have scattered their forces, missed two chances for a successful invasion of Lower Natal and neglected to capture the western border garrisons. It will be a campaign in which eighty thousand British troops have been carried six thousand miles, and fully twenty thousand provincial auxiliaries are em-I. N. F.

ALL WELL AT LADYSMITH.

Ladysmith, Nov. 16 (by runner to Estcourt) .-All well here, with nothing important to report. We are amply supplied with ammunition and confident of our ability to hold out. Information from outside is very scarce, but it is believed here that the Boers now investing the town are only a small force. The heavy weather operations severely.

JOUBERT FACING RELIEF COLUMN. AN EFFORT TO PREVENT THE JUNCTION OF THE BRITISH FORCES.

London, Nov. 21 .- "The Standard" publishes the following from Ladysmith, dated Sunday, November 19:

The arrival of the redef column at Estcourt has completely modified the plans of the enemy, and General Joubert has moved to the south, in to prevent the junction of the two British forces.

Estcourt, Natal, Nov. 20, 4:45 p. m.-Major Bethune's patrols have located the enemy on the northwest, about ten miles off. The Boers

Fighting is reported at the Mooi River.

The Boers are doing more looting than fighting, and all their parties south of Ladysmith are foraging on the farms.

Advices from Ladysmith tell of brilliant British victories, with comparatively slight loss on our side and heavy slaughter of the enemy. Ladysmith is full of wounded and captured Boers. It is reported that in the fighting on November 9 the enemy lost 300 killed and 500

The Boers are trying hard to influence and conciliate the Natal Kaffirs.

BOERS SEIZE ANOTHER TOWN.

Hope Town, Cape Colony, Nov. 16.-Yesterday the Boers occupied Campbell, in West Griqualand.

SIX THOUSAND HUNGRY BOERS.

Pietermaritzburg, Nov. 20 .- A party of British heliographers, cut off by the Boers outside Estcourt, contrived to escape to New-Hanover, on the Greytown line, and arrived here to-day. They report that six thousand Boers, driven by starvation, are foraging toward Greytown. No alarm is feit, but it may require a division of the relieving column to annihilate them.

MORE TRANSPORTS AT THE CAPE.

London, Nov. 20.-The British Admiralty reports the arrival at Cape Town to-day of the transports Glengyle, with a battery of horse artillery, an ammunition column, a cavalry brigade and a hospital corps; the Briton, with the 2d Somerset Light Infantry; the Siberian, with the Inniskilling Dragoons, and the German, with the 1st Rifle Brigade, a field hospital and a detachment of the Royal Engineers.

The transports Cephalonia and Pavonia have been ordered to proceed to Durban.

THE QUEEN'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

London, Nov. 20 .- At the Marquis of Lansdowne's suggestion, the Queen has decided that her Christmas present to the troops in South Africa is to take the form of a tin of chocolate for each man.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. BULLER'S ORIGINAL PLANS NOT PERCEP-TIBLY MODIFIED-THE INVASION OF CAPE COLONY.

London, Nov. 21.-The War Office semi-officially asserts that all news received from Africa has been published with the exception of demands for the renewal of stores, war material and the like. There is an unconfirmed rumor that more troops have been ordered from India to the Cape.

The plan of operations on both sides is slowly unfolding itself. General Jouhert is evidently moving south to prevent, if possible, the junction of the British relieving force with the forces at Estcourt and Ladysmith; while on the Orange River border the Boers are be lieved to be concentrating at Donkerpoort to oppose General Buller's advance. It is said that six thousand Boers have already laagered at

The English plan seems to be a threefold advance-from Durban to Ladysmith, from Orange River to Kimberley, and from East London, by way of Queenstown, to Burghersdorp. General Buller has telegraphed the commanding officer at Queenstown announcing the dispatch of General Gatacre with the 1st Battalion of the Seventh Brigade to East London. This was the place from which it was originally intended that General Gatacre's column should start. Thus it is possible that General Buller's first plans have suffered less modification than some have supposed.

The reports of heavy fighting at Ladysmith last Wednesday have not been confirmed. On the contrary, the most trustworthy advices from Estcourt indicate that there was nothing more than a desultory cannonade. Probably the rumor of a serious engagement grew out of the fact that the Boers threw a few harmless shells late on Tuesday night, leading to the supposition that an attack was imminent. Nothing, how-

Beyond the fact that the Boers are daily receiving fresh reinforcements and supplies there is practically nothing new from the front.

The Boer invasion of Cape Colony continues steadily and rapidly. There are 1,300 Boers at Colesberg, and news has reached East London that Ladygray, near Aliwal North, has been deserted by the British and is now in the hands of the enemy.

A Pretoria dispatch announces the arrival there among the British prisoners of Major Haldane, Lieutenant Brochle and Lieutenant Hallwey. It also declares that the British on Sunday made two unsuccessful attempts to oust the Rustenburg commando from a position near Mafeking and that severe fighting took place. From Delagoa Bay come reports of the ar-

rival of more German officers and artillerymen, Continued on third page.

GOLDEN ROD STANDARD, BOTTLED AT the brewery, \$1.10 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. OTTO HUBER BREWERY, Manhattan Office.
Hotel Metropole. Telephone 2902 38th st.—Advt.

THE TORPEDO BOAT NOT UP TO CON-TRACT REQUIREMENTS.

HER BUILDERS TO PAY A PENALTY FOR DE-FICIENCY IN SPEED AND SEEK TO HAVE IT REMITTED BY CONGRESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ! Washington, Nov. 20.-The official report of the acceptance trial of the torpedo boat Dahlgren falls to sustain the published accounts of the tests of vessel. On the contrary, it appears that the Dahigren after repeated trials falled to make her contract speed under the most favorable conditions, and her builders, rather than risk overstraining the boat by further attempts, consented to pay the penalty for the vessel's deficiency in that respect

and seek to have the fine remitted by Congress

contract for the Dahlgren was not a very tight one, or the boat would have been altogthe rejected by the Navy Department, as she will ver be of much value in peace or war. When the tipulated that she should be completed in eighteen months, under penalties of \$25 a day for the first three months' delay, \$50 a day for the second three months, and \$100 a day over two years. She was empleted, so far as she may now be called comin a little over three years, which should make the penalties aggregate about \$36,000. Her contract cost was \$194,000. She was required to be well built, and as a preliminary to acceptance it was specified that she should run at a speed of thirty and a half knots for at least one hour. If her speed should fall below thirty and a half knots \$5,000 should be deducted from her cost, and if below thirty knots the boat was to be rejected The contract contained no requirement as to how the speed should be made, whether actual cruising conditions should be observed nor how the rate should be measured.

REPORT OF THE TRIAL BOARD.

The report of the Trial Board, consisting of Commanders Emory and Roelker, Constructor Capps and Lieutenant Commander Henderson, under date of November 8, says the Board met at Bath on October 23 and requested the contractors to proceed with the progressive trials for standardizing the propellers. At I o'clock the Dahlgren proceeded to the measured mile in Booth Bay, marked by poles set by Commander Very, who, according to to-day's dispatches from Manlla, has just taken Zamboanga. The poles have presumably not been disturbed in his absence. The Dahlgren ran over the course eight times at rates of from 21.98 to 29.79 knots, and her speed curve was plotted, from which it was possible to estimate her speed precisely, from counting the revolutions of her screws. This consumed all the afternoon, and the night was required to make repairs to the feed pump, which failed to work at the end of the standardizing runs. The following day, October 24, two which failed to work at the end of the standardizing runs. The following day, October 24, two
more runs were made over the mile course, but the
feed pump was stubborn again, and finally a tube
of the forward boiler burst, and, although no one
was injured, extensive repairs were necessary and
the trials were postponed. The Board then went
to Boston to inspect two other vessels, and on the
26th reassembled at Bath. It was found that repairs had been completed, that the vessel was
weighted as required by contract, and next morning the Dahlgren was put at her best for one hour
forty minutes and fifty-eight seconds. During this
time, for sixty minutes, beginning with the thirtyfifth minute of the trial, the Dahlgren's speed was
declared to be at the rate of 20.0975 knots an hour.
She proved a very steady boat, remarkably free
from vibration, and steered so easily by hand that
her steam rudder gear is to be taken out.
UNSERVICEABLE FUEL USED. UNSERVICEABLE FUEL USED.

The Dahlgren's thirty knots were obtained, a cording to the Board's report, by the use of a fuel mixture composed of forty pounds of Pocahontas and thirty-five pounds of Kentucky cannel coal in seventy-five pound bags. Pocahontas coal is nearly smokeless fuel, and is in general use in the Navy. smokeless fuel, and is in general use in the Navy. It is regarded as essential for torpedo boats, as they must be concealed from an enemy. Kentucky cannel coal burns with great smoke and flame, and is never used in warships for many good reasons. It was found, however, that the Dahlgren would make only about twenty-five knots with Pocahontas coal alone, and to give her quicker steaming power for a short spurt an unserviceable fuel was used. Persons who witnessed the trial declare there was a flame ten feet high standing out of the Dahlgren's funnels during her run, and that tremendous volumes to black smoke enveloped her and hung in her wake for hours. At night it is estimated she would have been visible by the reflected glow on the sky for over a hundred miles, and by day her smoke would have been shown for fifty miles. For these reasons rione, officers think that the Dahlgren under favorable circumstances should not be listed in the naval records as a thirty knot boat, and her builders fined only \$0,000 for dropping a half-knot of speed, but that she should have been altogether rejected.

CAUGHT FIRE AT SEA.

STEAMER OLINDA, CHARTERED BY THE MUNSON LINE, PUTS IN AT HAMP-TON ROADS.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 20.-The German steamer Olinda, Captain Hansen, bound for Matanzas, Cuba, from New-York, with a general cargo, put in at Hampton Roads this morning, signalling Cape Henry station "On fire; send help."

The Weather Bureau here at once informed the

Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company, and a wrecking tug and two other tugs from Lambert's Point were sent to the steamer's assistance. They met the Olinda near Old Point and towed her to Pinner's Point, where steam was turned into the ild, in addition to that from the Olinda's engine room. Several streams of water were also put in the tugs working on her until the afternoon, when she was towed to the upper harbor and anchored. Hatches were kept battened down and steam was kept on for some time later. The hatches will not be taken off until to-morrow morning, when thought the fire will be out. It is likely the will be overshauled here before the olinda pro The loss cannot be estimated at present.

The Associated Press dispatch was the first notice the Munson Line, charterers of the steamer Olinda, received that she was on fire, and they could give no further information than that she was fully loaded with a general cargo of such things as are required in the Cuban trade.

The Olinda, in command of Captain Hansen, sailed from this port late on Saturday night for Matanzas, Cardenas and other Cuban ports. She is a steel vessel, with five bulkheads, built at Newcastle, England, in 1887, registering 2,376 tons gross, and halling from Kiel, Germany.

SHOT ONE OF A LYNCHING PARTY.

MARYLAND MAGISTRATE DEFENDS HIMSELF IN HIS HOUSE.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 20,-Oscar G. Fleming, the Princess Anne County magistrate who last Thursday shot and killed young Clarence L. Snyder while the latter, accompanied by a friend, was returning to this city from a hunt, this morning killed one of a party who attempted to lynch him.

Threats to lynch Fleming have been so numerous that he has turned his house into an arsenal and every night friends stay there with him. Sunday night a mob proceeded to his place from this city, with the intention presumably of wreaking vengeance upon him. The visiting party was composed of about fifty men, who quietly took a position behind an outbuilding in the yard and waited for Fleming to appear. At 3 o'clock this morning shot rang out sharply on the frosty air, and was followed by several hundred from the other sid the house, which was marked both inside and out by bullets. None of the inmates were injured. After the smoke had cleared away. Fleming

found a man dead in his yard. Nothing was seen or heard of the attacking party, which had de When day broke neighbors gathered and a coroner's jury was impanelled, and an inquest held. The man had been shot from a second story porch, and death was instantaneous. He was sockiess, shirtless, about forty-five years old, and evidently a stranger. Among the many persons who viewed the body not one had ever seen him before. His gun was empty, and except a small blank book, with the name "Gilmore" on a leaf, he had no effects. One theory is that this man was a tramp, who, seeing lights in the window of the Fleming house, was approaching through the yard to solicit assistance when shot by a watcher from the upper porch, and the mob, on the other side of the house, believing it had been discovered and fired upon opened a fusiliade against the dwelling and then ran away. Public opinion exonerates Fleming from blame in defending his home. coroner's jury was impanelled, and an inquest

his home. Is rumored to-night that a large number of der's friends have registered a vow to kill

CHOSEN WITHOUT OPPOSITION AS COLO-NEL OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

MAJOR SMITH WOULD NOT ALLOW HIS NAME TO BE USED-RESOLUTIONS PRAISING THE LATTER

ADOPTED.

Major William G. Bates was unanimously lected colonel of the 71st Regiment last night The election passed off without incident. This was due to the withdrawal of Major Clinton E. Smith, who had been put forward by his friends in the regiment as a candidate for the colonelcy. Although he is under suspension and has been ordered before the State Examining Board, his friends were of the opinion that if a majority of the votes could be obtained for him in the election for colonel it would be tantamount to a vindication of the charges brought against him after the return of the regiment from Cuba

Intense discussion was also aroused all last week by the openly expressed insinuation that the commissions of four newly elected officers, who were known to belong to the Smith faction, were being purposely held back at Albany, in order to prevent them voting. In consequence it was feared that the election might be attended with some excitement. Diplomatic friends of the regiment, however, had been working in the interests of the organization's peace and harmony, and as a result the officers last night passed a resolution of confidence in Major Smith, who in turn refused to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for the colonelcy. Thereupon Major Bates received a unanimous election, all the officers of the regiment casting their votes for him.

Brigadier General George Moore Smith con ducted the election, and was the first to con gratulate Major Bates upon his success. The latter briefly thanked the officers for the honor they had conferred upon him.

Prior to the election a meeting of the officers was held, and the following resolution was adopted by 15 votes to 5:

Whereas, Major Clinton H. Smith, contrary to the wishes of his many friends, who desire to see him elected to the office of colonel of this regi-ment, has seen fit to refuse to allow his name to be used in connection with the election now ordered

used in connection with the election now ordered; and.

Whereas. We appreciate that such action on his part can only be prompted by his sincere devotion to and in the interests of harmony and the welfare of the regiment; therefore, be it.

Resolved. That the officers of the Tist Regiment express their confidence in Major Smith as an officer of high soldierly qualities, ability and courage, and that his connection with the regiment has been of the utmost value and benefit to the organization, and, further, that we feel his withdrawal has been inspired, as have all his actions of the past, by the desire to do what he believes to be for the best interests of the regiment; and be it.

Resolved. That his brother officers regret the position in which Major Smith has been placed, and express their faith and bellef in his ultimate exoneration; and be it.

Resolved. That in selecting another officer for colonel we declare that our action is in no wise a reflection upon Major Smith, and is not to be taken as an indorsement of anything that has been said derogatory to his military record.

Major Bates was born on July 14, 1860, and

Major Bates was born on July 14, 1860, and vas graduated from Columbia in 1880. After was graduated from Columbia in 1880. After taking a two years' course of study in Columbia Law School he was admitted to practise at the New-York bar. On December 5, 1879, he joined the 7th Regiment as a private in Company K and in 1891 he was made sergeant major. The following year he was appointed adjutant in the 71st by Colonel Francis V. Greene, and when the war with Spain broke out he was among the first to join the ranks of the volunteers. When Colonel Greene was made Brigadier General and while the regiment was in Florida. General and while the regiment was in Florida he was made assistant to General Greene, with whom he afterward went to Manila, and while there took an active part in the capture of the city. He is said to have had the honor of hauling down one of three Spanish flags that floated over Manila at the time of its surrender to the United States troops.

TAYLOR'S ELECTION CONCEDED.

BUT THE GOEBEL MEN HOPE TO HAVE THE LOUISVILLE VOTE THROWN OUT, AND SO REVERSE THE RETURNS.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 20 .- The Democratic State Campaign Committee concedes that Taylor has a majority on the face of the returns, but bases a hope of the election of the Democratic ticket on wing out the vote of Louisville, on account of the interference of Governor Bradley's soldiers Johnson and Knox counties, where tissue ballots were used. The Kentucky Election law plainly provides for a secret ballot, and the Republicans admit that they are not as well fortified in the de fence of their interests in the Johnson and Knox ounty cases as might be, but do not credit to any extent the Democratic claim regarding Louisville. In fact, they assert that, should Louisville be thrown out on the pretext claimed they have assurances that Governor Bradley will back them un in resistance, which they say is already fully planned.

In resistance, which they say is already fully planned.

The Goebel managers to-day announce they will not take an appeal from the decision of Judge Jones at Glasgow, where the Li23 majority of Nelson County votes, erroneously certified for W. S. Taylor, Taylor, were ordered counted for W. S. Taylor, In this state of the case, the vote of Jefferson, Knox and Johnson must be wiped out to give Goebel a majority, but his managers, it is believed, are collecting evidence of alleged fraud in various Republican counties, and on this will ask the State Election Board to throw out those counties. Senator Deboe came back to-night, and is supposed to be in indirect communication with Governor Bradley, though he did not visit the executive office.

TO SEE GENERAL TAYLOR SEATED. Louisville, Ky., Nov. 20.—"The Commercial" (Rep.) says that the following communication from Har-

lan County talks to the point: We, together with one thousand other able bodied itizens of this county, have tendered our services o Governor Bradley and General W. S. Taylor to Governor Bradley and maintain him in the office to which he was elected, however any State

augurate General Taylor and maintain him in the fice to which he was elected, however any State lection Board or any Legislature may decide: B. COMETT, County Judge. N. FRENCH, County Attorney. S. HENSLY Sheriff Harian County. S. BAILEY, Chairman Republican Committee. H. HOWARD, Commissioner Harlan Circuit Court.

Court.
J. S. KELLY, United States Commissioner.
JOHN B. HURST, Postmaster.
M. W. HOWARD, Clerk Harlan Circuit Court,
G. A. EVERSOLE, Attorney at Law.

Harlan is one of the strongly Republican mountain counties of the XIth District.

SAYS GOEBEL WILL GET CERTIFICATE. Chicago, Nov. 20.-Urey Woodson, National Committeeman of Kentucky, who was present to-day at the meeting of the Democratic National Executive Committee, said that there was no doubt that tive Committee, said that there was no the State Board of Elections of Kentucky would award the certificate of election to Goebel. He said that Mr. Goebel will not contest the case if the Board of Elections decides against him. Former Senator Blackburn, Mr. Woodson said, would be elected United States Senator.

COLLINS FOR MAYOR OF BOSTON.

SLIGHT OPPOSITION SHOWN TO THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

Boston, Nov. 20.-With scarcely any friction, but nevertheless with some opposition by one-third of the delegates, Patrick A. Collins was nominated at the municipal convention to-night as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Boston. General

at the manufacturate for Mayor of Boston. General cratic candidate for Mayor of Boston. General Collins received 187 votes in the convention to 184. for his opponent at the caucuses, John R. Murphy, but the nomination was not made unanimous, the bitterness aroused in the late campaign not having subsided.

Still, the convention, in view of this fact, was harmonious, and only once was there any sign of discord. The names of both the candidates had been placed before the convention, when former Senator Quinn, in seconding that of John R. Murphy, aroused considerable till feeling by referring to an unfortunate incident at the Democratic headquarters and the assault which took place there.

The New-York Central has eight trains every day to Chizago; six to Cleveland; three to St. Louis; two to Cincinnati; two to Toronto; four to Montreal; five to Detroit; twelve to Buffalo and Niagara Falis, including the famous Empire State Express; six teen between New-York and Albany and Troy.—Advi-

UNAPPROACHED SERVICE.

THE PRESIDENT HAS A CONFERENCE WITH SECRETARY ROOT.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES AWAITED BEFORE COMPLETING MOST IMPORTANT PARTS OF THE

DOCUMENT. Washington, Nov. 20.-Secretary Root spent over two hours with the President to-day discussing his annual report, on which some of the most important sections of the President's Message to Congress will be based. It is understood that 'hese sections of the Message will be held open as long as possible, awaiting developments in the Philippines, which may change the situation almost any day. The other sections are nearly completed, but to finish the Message

amount of hard work. It is probable that the President will not be able to visit Nashville to take part in the welome home of the Tennessee regiment. No definite decision has been reached, however. If the trip is undertaken it will be made in the briefest

before Congress meets will call for a large

possible time. There were a number of callers at the White

House to-day. Senator Platt joined the President in the latter's morning walk, and returned to the White House with him. Secretary Long called to pay his respects on his return from the West. He was accompanied by Senator Lodge, who paid a long visit to the President. Senator Cullom, Senator Clark, Representative Fowler, of New-Jersey, and Representative Loud, of California, were among the other

ROOSEVELT AT NEW-HAVEN.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AT THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS TO YALE STUDENTS.

New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 20 .- The address of Governor Roosevelt of New-York to the Yale students to-night had an interesting and dramatic ending. Governor Roosevelt had for nearly an hour been speaking to the students informally of what is needed to purify the civic life of the Nation, using as his text the Yale spirit as shown in the memorable football contest of last Saturday, and lauding the grit and intense persistence of the Yale eleven, when at the close of the singing of a Yale song he asked President Hadley to invite the 'varsity eleven o meet him. The great student throng, which had cheered itself nearly hoarse with enthuslasm, remained in the hall and applauded as one after the other of the players came up. When Captain McBride, the hero of the game, stepped forward, the students were wildly excited and the applause was unusual even for a Yale throng.

Governor Roosevelt spoke as a Harvard man to Yale men, complimenting them on their excellent team work in the game, and, though admitting that he was disappointed in the result over Harvard's failure to down Yale, he said he admired the Yale spirit of players and students because it was the sort of stuff which is known as the American spirit. With this as p text he spoke in extenso of the late war, and also of the spoke in extense of the late war, and also struggle for purity in political life, urging the students to put into execution in the greater world the same spirit and principle that actuated them in college and on the football field.

Governor Roosevelt came to New-Haven early this afternoon. He was met at the station by Lewis Welch, Walter Camp and Professor T. Governor Roosevelt came to New-Haven early this afternoon. He was met at the station by Lewis Welch. Walter Camp and Professor T. R. Lounsbury. After luncheon at the Graduates' Club he visited the Yale campus, particularly the Miller Memorial Arch, in memory of one of the Rough Riders, T. Miller, '97. Dinner at the home of President A. T. Hadley followed. The address of the evening closed the visit, except for the reception in the Graduates' Club.

CARNEGIE INVESTMENTS IN CUBA.

PURCHASE OF IRON MINES AND A RAILROAD NEAR SANTIAGO.

several weeks culminated to-day in the definite admission by officials of the Satanillo and Moroto Railroad and the Ponupo Mine that both properties had been sold to the Carnegle company. Ponup Mine is considered one of the richest manganes mines in the world. It has a practically unlimited deposit of ore, assaying at 65 per cent. The railroad, which holds a Spanish construction concession to Manzanillo and Guantanamo, is now a paying property fifty miles into the interior. Mr. Carnegie's representatives have been active in the district for a month, and have secured options on many valuable iron and manganese deposits along the route of the proposed railroad extensions.

FIRST RAILROAD IN ECUADOR.

A NEW-YORK SYNDICATE BUILDING IT BETWEEN GUAYAQUIL AND QUITO.

William E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent of "The Chicago Record," and director of the Bureau of American Republics under the Harrison Administration, said yesterday:

"In Ecuador, in South America, a New-York

syndicate is at present building the first railroad that that country has ever allowed to be constructed within its borders. This syndicate is backed by the Hewitts, the Coopers and other backed by the Hewits, the road is to run from Guayaquil to Quito. The journey, which now takes nine days by muleback, will thus be re-duced to a comparatively short space of time. now takes nine days by muleback, will thus be reduced to a comparatively short space of time.

"W. F. Shunck, formerly with the Pennsylvania Railroad system, is chief engineer, and Charles Sherrill, who a few years ago was Yale's crack short distance runner, is its secretary.

"Archer Harmon, of Virginia, is the man who secured the concession from the Government of Feunder."

RIVALRY IN COPPER PRODUCTION.

THE AMALGAMATED COMPANY BOTHERED BY

The great Amalgamated Copper Company, which

rumor says is one of the offshoots of the Standard Oil Company, apparently is not fulfilling expectations. According to popular report it was originally started with the idea of controlling the copper output of the United States. With three exceptions it now practically does so, but those exceptions are important, and without them it is all but mpossible for the syndicate to control the copper f this country.

The concerns outside are the great Calumet and Hecla mine, which is a close corporation, and which it is safe to say will never enter any syndicate or syndicates, being content to rest on its own bottom and sell its output in the open market for what it will bring; W. A. Clark, of Montana, the newly elected Senator, who, with his Butte inter-ests coupled with the great United Verde mine of Arizona, is undoubtedly the greatest individual producer of copper in the world, and who has recently stated in this city that he not only is not interested in the Amalgamated Copper Company, but that he has no intention of entering it; and Augustus Heinze, formerly of this city, who is in control of probably the largest copper smeltin

in control of probably the largest copper smelting works in Butte, and whose mines in and about that city so pierce and encircle the copper lode there as to render abortive any scheme to control Montana's copper output, which practically means the output of Butte, unless he is interested in and a party to it.

The price of Amalgamated Copper has had a recent sharp advance, it is said on account of a reported settlement of the controversy between Heinze and the Amalgamated, by which that company had bought out Heinze's interest, and in so far as he was concerned controlled the copper output of Butte. If this is the reason for the recent activity in Amalgamated Copper it rests on uncertain ground, for under date of November 18 Mr. Helnze sent the following telegram from Butte, Mont., to a friend in this city:

"Absolutely no truth in any statement about settlement with me."

NEW-YORK TO CLEVELAND, 14 HOURS. By the New-York Central's Lake Shore Limited, 5:30 p. m. New-York, 7:45 a. m. Cleveland. Every day in the year. No excess fare.—Advt.

INSURGENTS FLEE BEFORE THE AMERI-CAN TROOPS.

AGUINALDO'S ARMY HIDING IN THE MOUN-TAINS-REBEL ACTIVITY SOUTH

OF MANILA.

Manila, Nov. 20.-General MacArthur's reconncissance entered Dagupan this afternoon. The Americans found that no insurgents had been there for four days. The 33d Infantry was probably in Dagupan yesterday, leaving the city last night. No insurgents have been seen anywhere near the railroad, and it is believed that the only armed force of any size is in the mountains of the province of Zambales, to the west, although there are reports of insurgents concentrating at San Miguel de Camilang or Camiling) west of Panjoue and at Mangatarom (or Mangalaron), west of Bayambang. General Mac-Arthur is prepared for the attack, his forces being disposed between Bamban, Province of Tarlac, and Dagupan. The 12th Infantry, a battalion of the 17th Infantry and two troops of

Thirty insurgents, under a major, escaped from Bayambang yesterday about ten minutes before the Americans entered. Others, it is said, threw their guns into the river, and are now there in the role of amigos. Many Spanish prisoners, escaped from the Filipinos, are at Bayambang, among them the former Governors of the provinces of Tarlac and Zambales. There is also quite a large colony of former insurgent officers collected at that point, including Major Ortiz, who acted as interpreter for the Filipino Commission, headed by General Alejandrino, which visited Manila in September. Ortiz has donned the amigo clothing, and announces that he has abandoned the insurrection.

cavalry are with General MacArthur below

Dagupan.

The Spaniards say the new insurgent capital is Bengaet, and that the American prisoners are at Camitin. They report having seen Lloutenant Gilmore and his party in the north.

REBELS ACTIVE SOUTH OF MANILA.

There has been a revival of insurgent activity south of Manila, particularly in Cavité Province. At Imus yesterday the Filipinos fired a smoothbore cannon, but this was soon silenced by the American artillery. In the course of the morning Major Cowles,

with a battalion of the 4th Infantry and two guns, scattered the enemy from the districts around Imus and in the direction of Perez das Marinas. The Americans could not pursue the retreating insurgents because their ammunition was exhausted. The Filipinos were under the ommand of General Mariano Trias. Spies report that the insurgents are coming

into Cavité Province from Calamba, in Laguna Province, and the other southerly provinces. The insurgents have smoothbores and two modern cannon.

Firing was in progress this afternoon, and it is reported that there are more insurgents in the vicinity of Imus than ever before. Two columns, one from Imus and the other

from Bacoor, converged on the Zapote Bridge, where they found a deserted Filipino camp. Two troops of the 4th Cavalry, four companies of the 4th Infantry and two guns of Captain Riley's battery proceeded to Annaboo, south of Imus, and came upon the enemy intreached at that point. They scattered the Filipinos, but as the latter were subsequently reinforced, the Americans returned to Imus under fire, seven of our men being wounded. Our scouts found fifteen dead insurrents at Annaboo. teen dead insurgents at Annaboo

THE PURSUIT OF AGUINALDO. RAPID SWEEP OF THE AMERICAN COLUMNS

-LAWTON'S NARROW ESCAPE. Manila, Nov. 20.-The American occupation of the country between Manila and Dagupan is oding with a rush. The railroad is practically intact beyond Bamban, except for a dis tance of five miles to the north, and the rails for that portion have been found. Large quantities of rolling stock have, however, been destroyed. General MacArthur is moving his troops by train, and the roads within General

Lawton's territory are becoming passable. Captain Leonhaeuser accomplished one of the best coups of the war. Reaching O'Donell by a night march from Capas, on November 18, he surprised the insurgent force, numbering two hundred, and captured all of them, with their arms, ten thousand rounds of ammunition and four tons of subsistence. One Filipino was

killed, but there were no American casualties.

Only fragmentary reports reach Manila of the operations north, which, when the story is known, will prove to have been the most remarkable campaigning the Philippine war has known. General Lawton's division is spread thinly over the territory beyond San José, where the telegraph ends. General Young's two regiments of cavalry are continuing their rapid sweep into the new towns, and the infantry is being shoved forward to hold the towns the cavalry takes, all in a country whose natural difficulties are increased indescribably by tropical rains, making rivers of creeks and swamps of fields. Wagon transportation is supposed to have been practically abandoned, the American troops living on captured supplies and the little produce the insurgent levies have left.

Major Samuel M. Swigert's squadron of the 3d Cavalry is reported to be engaging a greatly superior force at Pozorrubio, northeast of Dagupan. These troops have fought three engagements and are now holding their position, waiting for reinforcements. It is believed at headquarters that this Filipino force is covering the retreat of the insurgent leaders to the Binguet mountains, that the insurgent planned to re-treat northeast along the Tayug road, which is stocked with storehouses, three of which the Americans have secured, to draw upon en route, and that only the insurgent advance force had passed Tayug before the American occupation, the main body of Aguinaido's army being within our lines. The majority of these insurgents may disorganize and pose as amigos when the Amer-icans overtake them.

Among the scraps of news obtainable are

icans overtake them.

Among the scraps of news obtainable are stories of the hardships the American Army is meeting with. It is reported, for instance, that General Lawton narrowly escaped drowning while fording a swift river, when Lieutenant Luna and two privates were lost.

Luna and two privates were lost.

Captain Henry A. Leonhaeuser, with a battalton of the 25th Infantry, made his way from Bamban to O'Donell to take the insurgent cartridge filling works there. A Filipino captain who surrendered with four men to Colonel Andrew S. Burt, of the 25th Infantry, described the factory and volunteered to guide the expedition. pedition The Governor of Nueva Vizcaya has deter-

mined, like many other Filipinos in these days, that the administration of his province cannot change too quick, and is coming to Manila to tell Major General Otis of his loyalty, and, incitell Major General Otts of his loyalty, and, inci-dentally, request that he be retained in office under the new regime.

Admiral Watson has received an additional credible report that Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore and five of the captured sailors of the United States gunboat Yorktown were at Tarlac on November 1. Lieutenant Gilmore was living in

Filipino general's house. The United States cruiser Baltimore starts for Lingayen to-day, and the American Admiral purposes to send another ship to Natiguin if the gunboat Helena, which is overdue, has not returned to Lingayen.

WHEELER'S ADVICE TO CONGRESS. WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE THE FIRST DAY OF THE SESSION.

Manila, Nov. 20.-General Wheeler has decided not to return for Congress. He is writing a letter to President McKinley, with a request that it be forwarded to the House of Repre-

Bables' Paradise-Rockwood's photographs of hildren beat the world.-Broadway and Fortieth-